

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1845.

THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

While no feeling of despondency characterizes the tone of the Ohio Press in consequence of our late defeat, its different members are most wisely endeavoring to ascertain the cause, with a view to avoid a like consequence hereafter. It appears to be the general conviction that to the want of unity of principle and harmony, existing among us, our late defeat is mainly attributable. Admitting this to be the prominent cause it will fall to be remedied by any true suppressing and sacrificing any of the great principles for which we are contending. Harmony established upon such a foundation would be hollow, delusive and unprofitable; without the vigor of health it would only produce diseased and inefficient action, and pave our way to hopeless and deserved minority.

At the Convention on the 8th of January next the issues of the next campaign will probably be decided. The only direct suggestion in reference to that decision which we have perceived is the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"We are opposed to chartering banks of Circulation, and especially, when their circulation, is based upon Stocks and real estate. But we do not believe the evil can be reached by ordinary legislation. The axe should be laid at the root of the tree, and we submit whether it should, or should not, be done by calling a convention of the people, to alter the Constitution, so as to prohibit all such institutions. This, it seems to us, is the only practical means of reaching the evil, and the only effectual remedy."

"Louisiana has excluded banks of circulation, by her new Constitution; and so has Texas—Missouri and Mississippi will soon follow in their footsteps, and Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and all the West and Southwest, may reasonably be expected not to lag far behind."

"Where the Constitution of a State sanctions banks of circulation, or in fact does not absolutely prohibit them, and where their existence is made the test of parties, and parties are nearly balanced, the work of a subsequent Legislature will very likely be the building up, or pulling down, the work of its predecessor, as often as the outs become the ins."

So far as we have quoted we like the proposition, which is not new to our readers, who have heretofore seen it advocated in the Venture when under the charge of our predecessor. But the Enquirer adds as a part of his proposition the surrender of the question of the repeal of the Banks created under Kelly's Law. For the issue of Constitutional Reform we are fully prepared, but we are by no means prepared to acquiesce in the existence of the present Banking system. We must endure it perforce until the public intelligence decides for its removal, but we will never cease to urge its repeal, nor concede for one moment its rightful existence. We feel satisfied that had the broad question of Bank or no bank been substituted for the visionary moonshine of bank reform, Ohio would before this have taken her place in the front rank of Democratic States, instead of being now under the guidance of an unprincipled whig oligarchy.

Throughout the State, wherever the question of a bank or specie currency has been boldly presented to the people, they have upheld a sound currency with a patriotic devotion which leaves not a doubt of our ultimate victory if to them are fully confided the great truths to which we desire success. We cannot fear the result, as it is only in the pursuit of little aims and a time serving policy that defeat is disgraceful. With noble objects and manly efforts for the real liberty of the people, no falsehood or ignorance can long deprive us of their hearty co-operation.

We cannot conclude this subject better than by adopting the well-judged remarks of the N. Y. News:

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Ohio have met with a decisive, but not very disastrous defeat. They have failed to gain the Legislature, both branches of which were last year firmly Whig, and will now only be more strongly so. They last year were unable to carry the popular vote for "Polk and Dallas," and they are now only equally unfortunate. But we see nothing in the returns before us to the contrary, and, therefore, believe that the Democracy of Ohio are at this day as powerful as they were one year since. We have said that the Democracy of Ohio are as powerful now as they were one year since, we should have said more powerful. And such is the fact. They are more powerful, because they know their true strength—because the schemes and numbers of treacherous men have been exposed—because the late battle has been fought on principle—and because such a battle has driven from their ranks many who were Democrats from interested motives, and who do not relish the stern virtue of the Ohio Democracy.

The battle has been lost by the treacherous and underhanded management of the conservatives. Excepting in one or two counties in which this rotten class of politicians carried their own nominations, they have evidently been against the Democratic candidates. Especially has such been the case in every county containing a considerable town. In every such place there was a little knot of men who were with us but not of us; and in such places we lose ground. And in some close counties the whole Democratic ticket is elected, with the exception of members of the Legislature. These circumstances tell the story—the conservatives not liking the radical sentiments of the Democracy, were very naturally against us. If they were our own people we should find no fault with them for so doing, if they could agree to leave us forever.

We say to our Ohio friends, be firm: adhere to your principles with the tenacity of life. In the dust of defeat will you be purified—in your minority will you sow the seeds of victory. Listen not to the wiles of Conservatism: tamper not with emissaries. Let

your wise men, your sound men, and your true men, counsel together. Let them prepare the issues for your future contests, upon the firm and broad base of everlasting truth—of principle. Do this, resolutely and firmly, and you will succeed; but yield to the suggestions of the Conservatives and you will be a party without principle—victors without life.

That excellent representative of sound Democracy in Shelby, the Democratic Spark, quotes the above with the following remarks:

"Let those who have stood firm in the righteous cause of republicanism, persevere. Turn neither to the right nor to the left, but redouble your zeal in advancing the glorious principles of equal rights and equal privileges, and the pigmy influence of your opponents will, ere long, be made to disappear before your giant and overpowering strength, like the morning mist before the noon-day sun. The late partial triumph of the federalists, contains no ingredients sufficiently nauseous to sour the feelings or dampen the spirits of the true and determined democracy of Ohio. Though we have been beaten, by distractions in our own ranks, yet we are not conquered, and our shameful defeat, this fall, will only serve to awaken us from that lethargy and security of strength, in which we have too long indulged, and cause us to make our true strength known and felt in all future contests."

"We learn that our papers for Gilboa are not delivered to subscribers but once in one or two months, and Mr. Sutton states that they do not arrive there. As they are regularly mailed at this office, we have requested the Postmaster here to institute inquiry where they are suppressed. There is culpable neglect or dishonesty somewhere, which is inflicting upon us serious injury if it is generally practiced. We do not believe that any of the Postmasters on the route would be guilty of the meanness of thus violating their trust; but of the fact we are assured, and we cannot be equally certain about their underlings."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Time, and cases like the following, will, it is to be hoped, at length convince our law makers that the hangmen and the gallows would be better dispensed with. The humane spirit of modern legislation confines itself to the protection of society and the reform of the criminal; but the law of retaliation upon which our present system of capital punishments is founded belongs to ages when man was little studied or understood, and merely cuts off the offending member, affirming that it can neither henceforth reform or restrain him. As to the moral influence of executions—such a case as this of Dr. Baker's, where there is a reasonable doubt whether society is not weakening the vengeance of the law upon a man incapable of guiding his own actions will do away with all the good effect of the punishment, and weaken confidence in the law, while it adds force to the conviction held by a very large proportion of the people, that spectacles of strangling tend to promote rather than restrain the crime against which they are directed.

We take the following statement of facts from the Western Journal of Medicine, for October.

Dr. Abner Baker, a reputable physician, of the most respectable family and connexions, killed his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, a highly esteemed citizen of Clay county, in this State, about a year ago, and after an examination before the usual tribunal in such cases was discharged on the grounds of lunacy. He spent the winter in Havana, and while absent the Grand Jury found a verdict against him of murder. On his return in the spring his friends gave him up; he was tried at the special term of the Circuit Court, of Clay county, in June last, and found guilty. The plea of monomania was set up in his defence and the testimony to that effect of several physicians, among whom was the late Professor Richardson, was clear and decided. The Governor of the Commonwealth has been petitioned to pardon on that ground, but has refused to grant the prayer. We are assured that nine out of twelve of the jury are among the petitioners, and that they express a full conviction that Baker is a monomaniac. As far as we are informed, every physician who has heard or read the testimony in the case is of the same opinion. At the request of a brother of Dr. Baker we examined, some weeks ago, a transcript of the evidence, and from what was submitted to us we did not entertain a single doubt as to his insanity. The same record was read by several of our medical friends who concurred fully with us in this opinion, and the result was that we expressed to the Governor our belief that the unfortunate man was a fitter subject for the madhouse than the gibbet. We do not know how nearly this sentiment is universal among the medical men who have investigated the case, nor are we going to say how far the opinions of such witnesses ought to prevail with the Executive; but we suppose there is no arrogance in saying, that, as to a question of insanity, no men in the community are as competent judges as physicians. We do hope that the Governor will, at least, still further extend the respite which he has granted, and that all doubt of the lunacy of the prisoner will be removed from the public mind if indeed he is not insane, before he is made to pay this dread penalty. The moral effect of his execution while such a doubt hangs over the case, we are thoroughly persuaded, would be most injurious.

EXECUTION OF DR. BAKER.—We have just conversed with a gentleman, a friend of Dr. Baker's family who was present on the 3d instant, at Dr. Baker's execution. Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the execution; but Dr. Baker requested to be brought out of jail at ten, that he might have an opportunity of addressing the people. His request was complied with, and he spoke an hour and a half. In his speech he protested that he was not, and never had been, crazy; repeated, in the strongest language, all his accusations against his wife, and pointed to two of her highly respectable relatives than present, who, he said, had criminal intercourse with her. After finishing his remarks, although it was but half-past eleven o'clock, he asked to be hung immediately. The sheriff proclaimed that all who desired it might approach and shake hands with him; but none attempted to avail themselves of the privilege, except two females of bad character, whom Dr. Baker motioned away, saying that it was just such a female as themselves who had brought him to the condition he was then in.

We understand that the friends of Dr. Baker intend to devote the reward offered by the governor and by the executors of Daniel Bates, for the apprehension of said Dr. Baker, to the publication of the trial of Baker, including all the evidence, &c., and that they will give the amount of the reward (\$1,000) to the lunatic asylum at Lexington.—Louisville Journal.

"NEW COUNTY OF AUGLAIZE."—The Lima Reporter has quite a lengthy article in its last number about this project. We do not think it necessary to enter upon a discussion of the subject, as it will scarcely go further than a presentation of petitions. The advocates of this measure have failed to give the necessary legal notice in this county, and this they have done to save a few shillings the legal due of the publisher. On finding that the only pay for their advertisements, for several years, had been unfulfilled promises we demanded payment in advance, and stated what we supposed the amount would be. Their agent did not require its publication of us, without we would accept the sum first named, which, on putting the article in type, proving less than our legal due, we of course declined. This is a small matter, and our only wonder is, if they have been as niggardly to their wordy champion of the Reporter, why he has given so lengthy an evidence of disinterestedness. He is certainly entitled to a corner lot in Wapakonetta, whenever it shall become the new county site. This trifling acknowledgment of his valuable services will, we hope, be duly tendered.

FOR THE KALIDA VENTURE. TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been asserted in different townships of the county, with a view to my injury, that I have bought tax titles—which I do not deny—and also that I have watched persons when they came into Kalida to redeem their lands and have slipped into the Treasurer's office and paid the tax for the purpose of receiving the penalty on them; which last statement I pronounce a wilful, malicious, and infamous falsehood, and such I am ready to prove it by the Treasurer's receipts given at the time. Besides the Auditor's books the fact will appear, that no tax title was redeemed by the owner for some two weeks after I had paid my taxes, and that only one or two instances occur of redemption in so short a time. It is well known that August 15th is the lawful time for the payment of taxes; in 1843 I made my first payment on Tax Lands, on the 9th of September—for 1844 my payments were made on the second of September, and for the present year I have made no payment. These two occasions named comprise all the payments I have ever made. It is true that I have purchased tax titles, but in doing so I have not exceeded fair dealing, nor ever taken any undue advantage; and this is well known to those who have been engaged in misrepresenting me.

As before stated, that I have purchased Tax Titles I do not deny,—but in making purchases, it has always been my object to avoid bidding upon any lands belonging to citizens of Putnam county. I have, it is true in a few instances, purchased the lands of citizens of the county in consequence of the lands not standing on the Tax Duplicate in the real owners' names;—and also, at the time not being generally acquainted in the county.

This disclaimer would not at this time be obtruded on the public, but that I have heard that these injurious statements have been made against me by men who from their position ordinarily command credit.

JAMES H. VAIL.

Kalida, Nov. 11, 1845.

A GOOD CURRENCY.—We learn from an individual, in whose veracity and means of information we have the utmost confidence, that the Wooster Bank is paying out at its counter, the depreciated paper of the Allentown (Pa.) Bank, instead of its own. This is the way our Ohio Banks furnish a good currency, is it? We have seen it stated that the Bank of Dayton, Ohio, had made an exchange with one of the branches of the State Bank of Indiana—the Ohio bank to pay out the Indiana paper, and the Indiana bank to pay out the Ohio paper. Will the people tolerate such frauds? We were told that we wanted banks for the express purpose of expelling the worthless paper of the foreign banks, and well are those swindling shops answering the ends for which they obtained their great privileges. It will be recollected that this Wooster concern paid out a large amount of the paper of the bank of Steubenville, just before that currency factory exploded. But in spite of all, it obtained a re charter with greater power for evil than it possessed before.—Stark Co. Democrat.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY!—THE WAY IT WORKS.—Hamilton, Columbia and Knox, the most radical democratic counties, (excepting the north-west) in Ohio, have done better in proportion to their strength, than any other portions of the State. Wherever there has been much corruption,—that is, many softs,—the democracy have either been defeated, or their vote greatly reduced. Long live the radicals!—Mt. Vernon Banner.

POSTMASTERS.—We are desired to call the attention of postmasters to regulation No. 549, which provides for the convenient transmission of money from subscribers to editors of newspapers. It is the duty of postmasters to receive the money from a subscriber, and give him a receipt for it. It is the duty of the postmaster receiving the money to give notice to the postmaster who has it to pay, of the amount received, and for what editor, and mark the letter "official business," and sign his name to it. The postmaster receiving the notification will pay the receipt when presented. The subscriber who gets the receipt, may send it by mail or otherwise to the editor. The new law prohibits postmasters from enclosing and franking money to editors. The reasons of the rule are obvious: A large proportion of the money heretofore lost in being transmitted through the mails, is money sent to editors and franked by postmasters. The frank of a postmaster upon the letter addressed to an editor, is notice to everybody who handles the letter that it contains money. This rule, when understood, insures the payment of the money, without discount to editors, and avoids depredations upon the post office.—Union.

THE CLIMAX.—At the conclusion of the American Revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French Minister Vergennes, dined together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British minister began with "George 3d, who, like the sun in its meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world." The French Minister followed with "The illustrious Louis 16th, who, like the moon, sheds its benignant rays on and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave "George Washington, commander of the American army, who, like Joshua of old, commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

Mr. Cowen tells the people that the banks paid \$74,000 taxes to the state, some years ago, and then they dwindled down to \$14,000. Why does he not inform the people of the losses sustained by the Urbana, (Vance's) bank, Gallipolis, Scioto, Canton, Granville, Lancaster, Miami Exporting, and a dozen of others, which swindled the people out of \$2,000,000? And Mr. Cowen claims that all this arises from a high state of civilization. Wonderful statesman? Thus we are sought, that the people may receive \$74,000 into their state treasury, provided they grant the privilege of being robbed to the amount of many millions of dollars!—St. Clairsville Gazette.

We learn by way of a person from Indianapolis that it is very probable—in fact, that it is reduced almost to a certainty—that the publication of the Indiana Democrat will not be commenced. This much is certain: the fiscal partner—S. F. CONYERSON, Esq.—has withdrawn from the enterprise, and taken charge of the Madison Courier. Thus is one firebrand extinguished, and we hope that a like fate may await all similar attempts to sow discord in the democratic ranks.—Democratic Pharos.

A FRACAS ON THE MIAMI CANAL.—About day light on Monday last, says the Atlas of yesterday, there was a regular fight between the hands of the Canal Packet boat Banner, and the freight boat Empire, at Miamisburgh. The Banner claimed the first entrance into the lock, which it is said she was entitled to under the statute of the State, which gives packet boats the preference, if within two hundred yards of freight boats. The hands of the Empire (five in number) stripped for a fight, and the Captain brought out a gun; when the Captain and two hands of the Banner met them, and gave the whole five a severe whipping.

Warrants were taken out against the men of the Banner, at Miamisburgh, before a Justice of the Peace, and they were fined forty dollars for an assault and battery, which they paid, and left the same morning.—Ohio Union.

WASHINGTON Oct. 11th. It is now a matter of certainty that the course of the President and of the secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the Tariff, will be such as will give entire satisfaction of the advocates of free trade. Their recommendations will go to the full extent of the propositions laid down by Mr. McDuffie in his late letter. The minimum principle and the specific duties are doomed to utter extinction. The message of the President and Secretary's Annual Report will settle this matter, so far as they and their influence are concerned. The question is, what will Congress do? The Democratic Party have a majority of sixty in the House, and six in the Senate—large enough for all practicable purposes. If we consider how difficult it was to get the Tariff of 1842 through Congress, notwithstanding the exhausted condition of the Treasury and the low state of public credit, which seemed to demand it, it may not be thought very strange that an early opportunity should be taken to revise it. It is well known that the Tariff Act could not have passed, but for the imminent danger in which the government was believed to stand for want of necessary supplies. Many believed that no law existed for the collection of duties, after the expiration of the compromise act. It was a matter of necessity to pass the bill in the form which it finally assumed, for there was no time to perfect it. That the act was not modified at subsequent sessions, was owing only to two reasons, viz: a willingness that the principle and policy should be adequately tested, and an aversion to legislation on the subject while the country was on the eve of a Presidential election. No reason now exists for further delay. I am perfectly confident from all that I have observed, that the Democratic party, as a party aided by some of the southern whigs, will unite in a very thorough and essential modification and reduction of the present Tariff. The interests which are protected by the Tariff, ought not to seek now for a per-

manent and natural system. Competition, under the present system, will soon work their ruin very effectually, while, under a modified system, they might enjoy permanent advantages. Profits would be reduced by the proposed change, and so will they be by the ruinous competition which extravagant profits have excited in the cotton and iron business. The sugar interests, it is now believed will submit to a reduction. An increase of consumption might follow it, and be ultimately as beneficial to them as the present high duty.—Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Hon. WM. MEDILL, of this state, has been promoted from the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, to that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made vacant by the appointment Mr. Crawford to a seat on the bench of the District of Columbia. This is an excellent selection, as Mr. MEDILL has all the qualities of industry, integrity, and sagacity, so necessary in the person who fills the place to which he has been appointed. The manner in which he will discharge the duties of his new station, will prove as well his fitness for it, as the good sense of the President in selecting him to fill it.

Mr. MEDILL is succeeded by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, an appointment for which we predict much popularity, as Mr. Brown is thoroughly qualified for the place.—Ohio Statesman.

PHRENOLOGY.—This science has at last gained admission into a University. In Glasgow, the Andersonian University, regularly chartered and teaching twelve hundred students, has instituted a Lectureship on Phrenology. Advertisements are published for a professor.—Ecc. Post.

Age, which tames all other passions, never subdues the passion for dress in some females. Gay costume for advanced life is like "flowers wreathed round decay." Splendid jewelry on parchment necks, is worse than a pun cut upon a tombstone.

A PRESENT TO A PRESIDENT.—President Polk has been presented by a lady with a beautiful quill from the wing of an American eagle. The quill was dropped from an eagle while passing over the farm of the donor's husband, on the very day on which the Clay Convention assembled in York, and was designated as a present to Mr. Clay at his inauguration; but, as that event has not occurred, the wife has made a different disposition of the feathered instrument.—N. Y. Ecc. Post.

GRAD OF IT.—Two "bolters" ran in Columbiana county, at the late election, one for Sheriff, another for Treasurer. Both have been badly beaten. The democratic Sheriff elect obtained 637 majority over his competitor, the Treasurer elect has also a majority—499—over his "bolting" opponent.—We rejoice at such a result more than we would if the defeated candidates had been bitter federalists. Such treatment of "bolters," we think, ought to make "bolting" unfashionable in democratic Columbiana hereafter!—American Union.

A popular hurricane that would sweep from the face of the earth the well dressed paupers who live in luxury and idleness, without ever having earned a dollar in their lives—a political earthquake that would engulf the whole of our paper money shops—would be the richest blessing that could be bestowed upon this favored land.

The character of the Romanist priest, Rev. ROMAIN WEINZEPHILIN—who was pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. WARTCOMB last spring, on the representations and petitions of a large number of the most respectable Protestant citizens in the section of country where the crime for which he was punished was said to have been committed, and where he was convicted—has been entirely cleared from the foul charges which many honest persons continued to believe; even after his pardon. The prime agent in the Hellish scheme to ruin the reputation of an innocent man, which came so near succeeding, acknowledged the matter to some friends in Missouri, who immediately made his statements known to the Priest's friends in this State. It is truly gratifying to see an innocent but slandered man once more permitted to take his proper position in the eyes of community.—Logansport Pharos.

GOODNESS.—Let the misanthrope grumble as he will, there is many a spot to cheer the path of life. An incident, trifling in itself, but charmingly illustrative of benevolence and virtue, passed under our window last Monday.

A little girl was crying along the pavement, overburdened by two baskets of chips. "What is the matter, child?" said a lovely young lady, in the kindest accents. "They are so heavy," replied the girl, setting down the load.

"Tell me where you live, and let me carry one for you."

She would not tell her residence. "Well, my little friend, do you take one basket home, and I will stay here and guard the other till you return for it."

With a bright smile, away tugged the tiny portress, and there stood the benevolent lady, the daughter of one whose name is an honor to the city, whose high sense of duty, and whose unyielding integrity, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer could not move, "for modern degeneracy had not reached him." The child found her treasure safe, and that charming lady, (God bless her!) stepped lightly on her way, her heart swelling with emotions that the wisest and the blest might envy. She did a simple deed, "and blushed to find it fame."—U. S. Gazette.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. The Putnam County Temperance Association will meet at the school house in Kalida, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst. Several addresses may be expected. GEORGE SKINNER, Secretary. October 4, 1845.